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*Morris*

# A YEAR IN BEREA

1933-1934



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF BEREA COLLEGE  
Together with Abbreviated Reports of Treasurer and Registrar

*Published by*  
**BEREA COLLEGE, BERE A, KY.**

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This report was printed at the Berea College  
Press where more than 35 students earn  
all or a part of their expenses.

# *Annual Report of the President*

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF  
BEREA COLLEGE,

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to present to you my fourteenth annual report as President of Berea College.

## THE MOUNTAINS

1933-1934

IF we exclude certain areas and certain periods, the Mountains have always been The Land of Do Without. There are river bottoms of exceptional fertility. There have been decades well within the memory of men of middle age when the noise of the saw mill and the songs of men on the timber rafts spoke of a boisterous and comparatively prosperous life. The practical disappearance of large scale lumbering and the lamentable chaos of large sections of the mining industry have accentuated the poverty of the general region.

It would ill become one who has known intimately the service of the Federal Emergency Relief to inveigh against its activities. One fears that the remedy offered by public relief brings evils sometimes worse than those which it attempts to cure. When we are all poor together, we seldom ask each other for aid, and when we do, we help each other to the utmost; but when there is a Pactolian stream of gold flowing from Washington, there seems to be no special

reason why all of us should not attempt to dip our gourds into the stream. The shift of emphasis from Relief to Rehabilitation is hopeful.

As a mountain man said to me, "There are sections of the mountains where God never intended a human being to live." On the other hand, there are lands now sometimes called submarginal where a simple, but worthy civilization may rise. As in the days of the Deuteronomist, there is still reason for gratitude for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the everlasting hills.

Berea College steadfastly dedicates herself not to an Education of Escape, but to an education for successful burden bearing. An increasing proportion of our graduates are going back into the mountains, and are proving to their neighbors that by using the sources of information at hand, and by friendly cooperation, they may prevent soil erosion, make fair roads and bridges, wipe from the map many diseases which ravage the mountain country, welcome the traveling library, and open eyes dulled by poverty to the rough or winsome beauty of the mountain world, set saddened hearts to singing.

## THE TRUSTEES

With a sense of profound bereavement we record the deaths of three Trustees within the period of a single year. On December 23, 1933, Guy Ward Mallon died at his home in Cincinnati. For thirty-seven years Mr. Mallon had served on the Board of Trustees; at the time of his death he was Secretary of the Finance Committee. He had done much to direct the policy of conservatism in investments which has met the test of the upheavals of recent years. A practical idealist, Mr. Mal-



GUY WARD MALLON

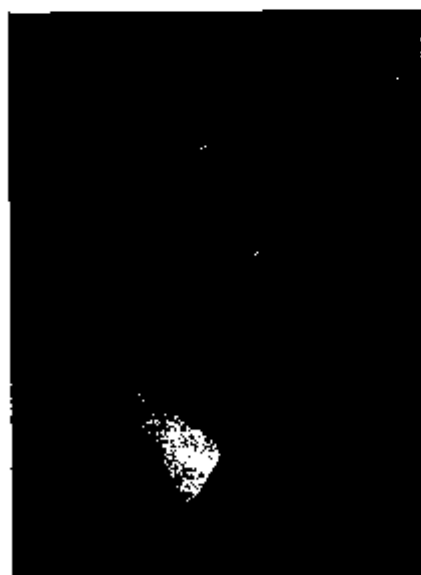


MELVIN A. TRAYLOR

lon had wrought for educational and political reform in his own city and state, but his passion was Berea College. To her interests he gave endless time and intelligent devotion.

On February 14, 1934, Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago passed away. "Born in a log cabin on the hillside of a

Kentucky farm near Breeding (Adair County), Mr. Traylor had become a district school teacher, a grocery clerk, a self-educated lawyer, a banker, a participant in the organization of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland." When he was asked to become a Trustee of Berea College, he told us that as a boy he had wanted to come to Berea, and that he had always wanted to do something for the mountain boys and girls. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of Trustees, his experience, his alert mind, his modesty joined with a proud sympathy with his own mountain people to make him a helpful counsellor in difficult, chaotic days.



JOHN R. ROGERS

On February 18, 1934, John R. Rogers of Brooklyn, New York, passed away. He was the son of J. A. R. and Elizabeth Rogers. As a child of two years, he was brought by his parents to Berea. His father became the first Principal of the School. Young Rogers went through the pioneer experiences of those early days. Often he would tell our students of the unbroken wilderness on the Ridge, now our beautiful college campus. The co-inventor of

the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine and one of the world's leading authorities on mechanical typesetting, Mr. Rogers still

found his deep satisfaction as a Trustee of Oberlin College and of Berea College. For thirty-eight years he gave himself lavishly to the service demanded by his Trusteeship of Berea. Almost never was he absent from a meeting. As a member of the Executive Committee, he wrestled with the educational problems of the college. Never a rich man, he cherished the ambition to erect a building in memory of his father, and shortly before his death gave to the college

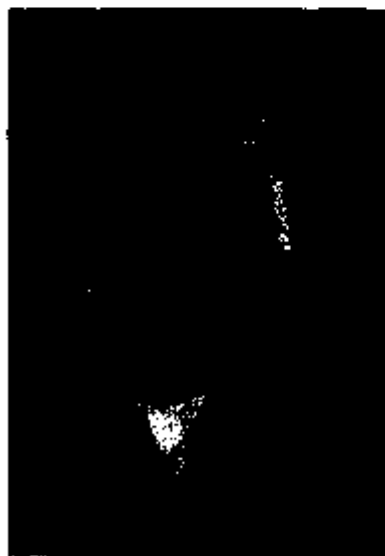


ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS

securities which have made possible the erection of the J. A. R. Rogers Memorial Art Building. He wished to be buried in the Berea Cemetery, and his desire was fulfilled.

It gives to our task a solemn dignity that it has called to its service three such men.

At the annual meeting of the Board, held March 16, 1934, there were elected the following named Trustees: The Rev.



JAMES LYALL STUART

Allan Knight Chalmers, D.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York City, Mr. James Lyall Stuart, Constructing Engineer, Pittsburgh, The Rev. Albert Buckner Coe, D.D., of the First Congregational Church, Oak Park, Mr. Richard Bentley, of the firm of Cassels, Potter and Bentley, Attorneys, Chicago.

The several committees of the Board have concerned themselves with fac-



ALBERT BUCKNER COE



RICHARD BENTLEY

ulty appointments, with the health of our students, with the maintenance of our industries at the highest practicable point of efficiency, with the plans for the construction of the Rogers Memorial and with the constant problem of the care of securities. No money could purchase and no money can measure such service.



## STUDENTS AND WORKERS

**A**GAIN, approximately 90 per cent of our students have come to us from the mountain counties of our eight southern Appalachian states. The distribution is as follows:

Kentucky	1124	Tennessee	95
The Virginias	231	Georgia	19
The Carolinas	109	Alabama	36

There came to my desk a letter reading as follows: "I have understood that the work among the poor whites, such as is carried on by your college, is rather discouraging, as the racial stock of your students has so deteriorated through generations of privation that their outlook for the future is not bright, and not very much can be expected of them in any large way."

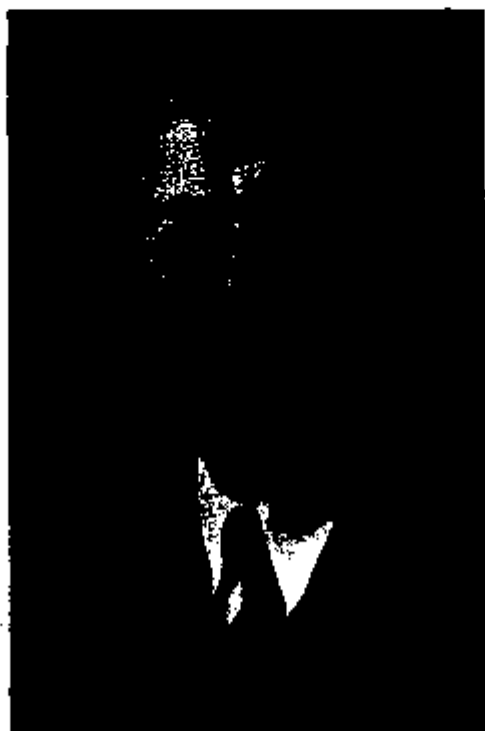
Our students are poor, and they are white, but they are not "poor whites." Again, the great mass of our students are from the mountains and once more they are white, but they are not "mountain whites." Any label which implies contempt or condescension is misplaced. One of our college teachers who for herself and her associates hungers for greater adequacy in teaching writes: "Never before has our student body seemed to me to provide such promising material. We have many students of marked ability, the degree of intellectual eagerness is high. There are a friendliness of spirit, an openness to suggestion, and a frank, critical, man-to-man way of reacting that make a teacher a partner in the student enterprise, not a mere outsider or a friendly enemy." A teacher speaking of his class in American Literature writes: "The students insist upon considering social questions at every turn, rather than the personal moods of the old line poetic situations."

Engaged in the service of these students in classroom, shop and office are 176 Commissioned Workers. From

time to time, as need requires, there may be upon the institutional pay rolls approximately 100 additional men and women.

We lose to other fields several friends, to whom Berea owes much. I may name one, who retires on account of the age limit. Dr. Wm. H. Walker, Professor of Philosophy and Bible, has brought to a close nine years of invaluable service, not only to the College Department, but to the entire campus. A brilliant scholar, a stimulating teacher, Dr. Walker is also an exceptional preacher. He has carried on the great tradition of the American pulpit.

On October 31, 1933, Dr. Cloyd N. McAllister passed



CLOYD N. McALLISTER

away. For nineteen years, "Dean Mac," as his students affectionately called him, directed the Berea secondary Normal School, said to have been "the oldest teacher training school in the state." During his long period of service he devoted himself primarily to the instruction of teachers of the one-room rural schools. No journey into the mountains was too hard for him if at the end of the journey he might find and help one of his boys or girls teaching in a humble schoolhouse. He fought for high standards of teaching and fought, too, for the recognition of all schools which attain the high standards. Many letters from the educators of the state have paid tribute to the service which he rendered to Kentucky. When in 1931 the secondary work of teacher training was discontinued, Dean McAllister became the head of the Department of Psychology, his chosen field. One of his students paid him a worthy tribute when she said, "He helped me so tremendously to think straight and to face facts, when the world was just chaos."

On January 1, 1934, occurred the death of Miss Mary Jane Nickelsen, instructor in secondary Home Economics and director of one of our Country Homes. A mother to her mountain girls, she had been able to make delightful the common and often dreary dinner fare, to reveal to them the beauty of the commonplace, the possible transfiguration of flour bags into sofa pillows, old cans into attractive vases. Her Dean writes: "A teacher well qualified, devoted to her work, thorough, maintaining always the highest standard of excellence, possessor of an understanding heart, lover and leader of girls—thus was Miss Nickelsen esteemed by her students and associates."

The relationship of Students and Workers is exceptionally close. Teachers' doors easily swing open to the student who wishes to talk things over. Faculty homes welcome each year hundreds of students. The college bungalows in our mountain forest make possible little journeys of teachers and

students at the week-end. County groups, sponsored by Workers, are maintained, that they may become the nuclei of the redemptive forces of the countryside.



## THE SCHOOLS

### THE COLLEGE

**I**N this department we have enrolled in the current year 686 students. There were 797 bona fide applications for admission to the College Department. The Entrance Committee considered with care 677 applications and received 238 new students, of whom 211 were Freshmen.

In this brief report it is impossible to dwell as one would wish upon the work of the several departments.

A Chinese professor of Physics remarked to his President, "I am not teaching Chemistry in Wuchang, I am teaching Chemistry in the world." We aim constantly to direct the probable service which our students are to give to the mountains, but we constantly insist that in their own study our students shall maintain such standards that they may be able to enter without fear the arena of modern thought, the life of America and of the world. We have welcomed every opportunity to compare the academic work of our students with that of students of other institutions. We have participated in the National Cooperative Sophomore Tests entered by seventy colleges, and find that in the fields of History and Social Science, of Foreign Literature and Literary Acquaintance, of English Usage, Vocabulary and Spelling and of General Mathematics, our students are approximately at the median. There is little adequate instruction in Mountain high schools in the field of the Fine Arts. It was to be expected that in this field our students would be low median.

In English Speech our students have gone far in the use of the so-called Forum, or cooperative discussion, as contrasted with debate. We have encouraged Dramatics, both curricular and extra-curricular, seeking always to obtain the most perfect results with the simplest accessories.



A CLASS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Berea offers a rare opportunity to students both in History and Geology; excursions to the state Capital, to Louisville, to Bardstown, to Lincoln's birthplace, to the old entrance to Mammoth Cave, Onyx Cave, journeys to Bare Knob and to Big Hill cave, to see an Indian fort. There was formed an Admiral Byrd aviation and exploring club, joined by 133 College men and women, who have kept in touch with the news from the bottom of the world.

The Pre-school with its twenty children has carried on varied and important activities. The College girls who have selected the course in the Pre-school have had opportunity of studying the Teacherage baby, the Hospital baby and the Pre-school child, as well as the children of the entire group. They have also engaged in studies of Training School children and have watched the giving of the Stanford Revision of the Binet tests.

The Training School welcomed this year 118 pupils of the Berea community, boys and girls between the first and eighth grades. College students seeking teachers' certifi-

cates have had the opportunity of observation and of practice in this School. To the future teachers of the mountains the contact with observation and practice teaching in the Training School is invaluable. Here they see the operations of student councils in individual rooms, here they see the possibilities of Public School Music and of Public School Art, here they see how a good teacher can inspire apparently indifferent pupils to a love of learning.

Through an arrangement with the School Board of Rockcastle County, we have been largely responsible for the salary of a teacher chosen by us, who has taught a one-room, eight-grade school at Wildie, ten miles from Berea. Her quiet, intelligent enthusiasm is beyond praise. One gets a conception of the cost of sickness in the mountains as one reads the following: "Early in the fall there was an epidemic of scarlet fever, then came an epidemic of diphtheria; just before Christmas influenza interfered with attendance and caused the death of a dear little girl. The most serious epidemic was that of measles. There were about one hundred cases in the neighborhood and all of the school children except twelve had it. Five children developed pneumonia and two of them died." For our students, who plan to be teachers in the grades, the School becomes an almost ideal work-shop.

A teacher of French writes that after having the members



of her class singly and in unison repeat a prayer for peace (in French) attributed to St. Francis, a first year boy burst out, "There is enough religion in that one prayer to settle all of Europe's problems." Thus swiftly the students escape from provincialism and are constantly at work to discover means by which the teachings of the classroom may relate themselves to the social problems which face us all.

Within a few months of Commencement Day, 90 per cent of the graduates of 1934 were employed or engaged in graduate study.

## THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

THE School has a total enrollment of twenty-four women of College rank, eight graduating at the close of the year under review. The affiliation of the School with the Cincinnati General Hospital enriches the experience of the students. "Our nurses graduate with a professional training. Far more than this, I think they are being fitted in a fine way for life in the capacity of mothers or citizens." With special regret we surrender, after a total service to the college of thirteen years, the Superintendent of our Hospital, Miss Hafer. Her marriage to one of the friends of Berea mollifies our regret.

## THE ACADEMY

AS an accredited Senior High School, the Academy in the year under review has welcomed 607 students. Among these were 86 students, already graduates of High Schools, who wished to get a more adequate preparation for college or for life service, and who, entirely without college credit, carried on with success and fine spirit their Academy work.

The customary High School courses are supplemented by curricular offerings in Agriculture, in Business and in Industrial Arts.



There are two Country Homes, each under the care of a skilful teacher, in one of which a little baby teaches the girls most gracious lessons. I read: "A few days ago one of the girls said to me, 'I should like to have the job of caring for Charlotte Ann this summer, if the person who adopts her would let me. You know it would be terrible if they should not know how to feed her or to take care of her as she has been used to being cared for.'"

One is reminded of an Academy course in which the students were discussing bird classifications and a boy asked to what family the stork belongs. A very wide awake young lady answered, "To every family where I live." In view of the frequently tragic truth behind the girl's remark, one gains a conception of the significance of these Country Homes.

It may be of interest to quote some of the studies made in connection with the Carpentry courses. These have included good building locations, foundations, framing methods, roof construction, stair construction, trim work, floors, doors, windows, cabinets, concrete work; reading plans and details, materials, timber, estimating small buildings, board measure, how to finance and build a home, tools and how to care for them. Barns, troughs, rabbit hutches have been completed, also tool houses, tool chests, a room in the attic of James Hall, pulpit for Gray Auditorium, steps and section of stage for the Academy Chapel, etc., etc.

Through work in Dramatics there has been much "unfolding of student personality." In interscholastic debate effort has been made to escape from falsehood and trickery. "Our plan places at the apex of the pyramid Truth, instead of the judges' decision. Both 'sides' work side by side toward the reaching of a tenable conclusion, rather than toward a silver loving cup."

A teacher reminds me that some of the students "trapped furs" all winter to earn the \$4.00 to send with their appli-

cations for the second semester, that others planned for three and even seven years to get money enough to come to Berea. These students, as a rule, have never had much money; they have brains, courage and hope.

In one of the annual reports I read: "There is splendid hidden material ready to be found and guided into the joy of responsibility and leadership. Our task is less to lead than to find out the students who can learn to lead."

The instruction of such students takes on the aspect of adventure. The girls take a keen interest in a True False test on the Knowledge of Social Usage. "Prof, sure enough," says a boy, "do we eat bacteria when we eat cheese?" Another exclaims when seeing a parula warbler for the first time, "Isn't that a beautiful sample of nature's work? O, boy, is that ever a pretty bird? I wish you would look; isn't he cunning?"

While the Academy has its own campus, the students have equal rights to many institutional resources. The Phelps Stokes Chapel, with its important speakers from abroad, the Library, with its books, and instruction in the use of the Library, the Gymnasium, with its instruction in Physical Education, athletics and swimming, all these belong to the Academy as to the College students.



SECONDARY CURRICULAR WORK

## THE FOUNDATION-JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

**T**HIS School has enrolled 400 students in the ungraded class and in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades. Eighty-two per cent of the students enrolled in this School live in the country, most of them on farms which do not yield an adequate subsistence; many of the parents are in debt, the median debt falling between \$300 and \$400. The median tax falls between fifteen and twenty dollars. "When the report of the Kentucky Relief Commission was made for the first ten months of its existence, it was found that 49.5 per cent of all the families in the mountain counties of Kentucky had been aided in one way or another. Among those counties listed in February as having a high percentage of families on relief there were eleven Kentucky counties. These counties had from 23 per cent to 72 per cent of their families on relief, or an average of 42.2 per cent. Nearly 31 per cent of the total enrollment of our School came from those eleven counties."

Statistics compiled from a questionnaire sent to parents of the Foundation-Junior High School indicate that 82 per cent live in the country, with an average distance of 10.2 miles from town, 76 per cent get no daily paper, 63 per cent get no weekly paper, 70 per cent are related to churches which meet once a month, 68 per cent of the parents are farmers, 53 per cent do not own a team of mules or horses, 83 per cent do not own automobiles; the average number of children per family is 6; 46 per cent of the houses are not painted, 65 per cent of the houses are heated by open fires only, 90 per cent have no running water, the average distance of the water supply from the house is 172 feet.

Happily these students have escaped pauperization of spirit. The following are typical statements: "I have tried to plan a way in which to pay back the money that the



HOMES OF FOUNDATION-JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS

College has loaned me, and hope I can some day." "Dean, I want you to tell me some way in which I can help Berea College just one-hundredth as much as it has helped me, for it has done me millions of good. I am not boasting; when I leave Berea and get a job, I am sure I can provide a part of my earnings here for some poor boy or girl who comes here like I came with no money and very few clothes. It makes my heart beat with thrill and pain also to think what Berea has done for me."

Of these students 85 were between 16 and 17 years of age, 80 between 17 and 18, 60 between 18 and 19, 38 between 19 and 20, 25 between 20 and 21, 11 between 21 and 22, 10 between 22 and 23, 9 between 23 and 24; 2 were between 28 and 29, 1 between 29 and 30, 1 between 30 and 31, 2 between 36 and 37. Ninety-eight per cent of these students were over age for their grades.

"That retardation is due, on the whole, to inadequate opportunities, to poor economic, social and cultural environment, rather than to a lack of native mental ability, is proved by the progress students make in our school." This is Adult Education par excellence. Instruction must be individualized and frequently incidental. One teacher writes: "My constant and studied effort is to rouse and stimulate by indirect lighting, as it were; books, magazines, newspapers, plants, fish, flowers, pictures, a large bulletin board, kept up to date, 'mottoes'—all my pupils are exposed to all of these. Teacher: 'Please, take down the pictures.' Student: 'I kind of hate to; they're so pretty.' Motto on board: 'The April wild is misted with emerald and gold.' Student: 'That's the truth.'"

In the delightful reading room of the School are offered books for general reading. Students whose reading and comprehension rates were higher than the average were excused from attending class for the purpose of reading more widely than it would be possible for the class as a whole to do. It is amazing to see how many books these students

have read. 103 students read, each, between 12 and 25 books, 28 read, each, between 25 and 50 books, while 5 read, each, more than 50.

At Christmas time the School gave the pageant, "The Light of the World." "That angel who stood behind the manger was never happier in her life. Her mother died when she was a mere child, and for years she slaved to help rear a family of six half brothers and sisters. She was without school opportunities, but now she is having her chance."

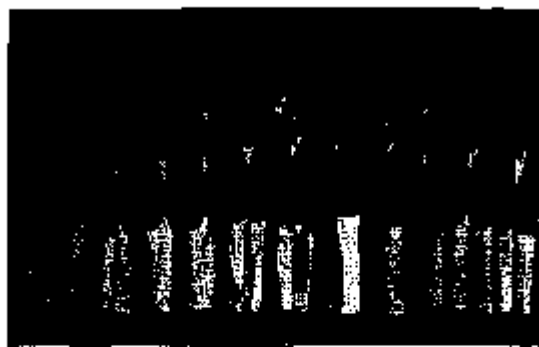
"The supreme event of the year was the giving of the ballad opera, *EVENIN'-TIME*. The opera was the work of Miss Gladys V. Jameson and Mr. Virgil M. Smith. The writing of *EVENIN'-TIME* was an experiment in finding and expressing through their songs, the genius of the highland people of the South. One becomes amazed at the variety of mood, of incident, of tradition which have been caught and reflected with unadorned honesty in their music.

"So the music of *EVENIN'-TIME* is the music of the hills. No extraneous note is sounded, no 'furrin' melody introduced, no imposing arrangements made in which the original freshness of the music is drowned by quasi-artistic accompaniment. The simple harmonizations are built from the scales peculiar to the songs.

"The story of *EVENIN'-TIME* is based on incidents which have taken place in real life in the mountains. There is none of the excitement of the usual mountain play—rather, the ideal has been to show the hospitality, the fidelity, the fortitude, the deep religious feeling, the social life and home life of a people undisturbed by the swift changes of an age of material advancement."

Obviously in a work of this sort a guidance program will provide for individual differences, and we are equipped to meet this demand through our vocational and industrial arts program. In the year under review, 37 students registered for Agriculture, 15 for Business, 100 for Home Economics, 195 for Industrial Arts, 253 for Music. The stu-

dents have had a delightful opportunity of doing creative work in Art, and we were proud to have some of their work at the Kentucky Education Association.



JUNIOR HIGH GLEE CLUB

To these students education is indeed emancipation. One boy writes: "A speaker once mentioned in chapel seeing ourselves forty years from now. I sometimes wish I could see myself when I first came to Berea, for I know I have changed in many ways." Sometimes one is asked whether our life in Berea does not lead our students to discontent. I have sometimes replied, "I trust that it does lead to a holy discontent." One of the students speaks of his present home as merely a "stay-place." He writes: "I don't like to be in a room decorated with newspaper cartoons and catalog descriptions. That is just what I have always been accustomed to, but I would not tolerate that any more. I would paper each room with appropriate paper. . . . Of all the sights I have seen, the sight of dirty coats, pants, and hats hanging on the wall is the worst. This I have tolerated, but I would not again. I would build a wardrobe to put them in." A girl writes: "Before I came to Berea I was actually afraid to plant a pine tree because I had heard said when it got big enough to shade my grave I would die. Many times while roaming through the woods

I would see a little pine so lovely I couldn't resist getting it and taking the chance of dying in five years, but I would no sooner get it set out than someone would come along and tell me about little Emily setting out one and dying as soon as it grew up. . . . It is not always easy to forget all the old superstitious ideas after you haven't heard anything else all your life."

Those who are entirely willing to see teachers' salaries reduced and schools closed, if only their taxes may be reduced, may well note the Dean's figures: "The average educational level of 70 per cent of those in our state Reformatory at Frankfort is about the third grade, and of those appearing before our county and circuit courts in the mountains, it is below the fourth grade."





## THE LIBRARY

**T**HERE are many ways in which to consider a Library. A labor superintendent might think of ours as a place where seventy-four students have been taught as clerks to handle and to place in the hands of other students, the great books of literature. A teacher might well think of it as a place in which twenty-one college students have an important course in Library Science. The Extension Worker might think of the Library as a home of those books which through the Extension Service are enriching hundreds of mountain homes in seven of our eight mountain states. The Library specialist might think of it as the scene of effort through which has just been completed a transfer of 19,000 cards from an original catalog to a new catalog, or as the home of a collection of works upon the Mountains, which we trust may make Berea a Mecca for all those seeking accurate information.

The average student likes to think of it as the House of the People in which are held for his service 78,530 books, with a circulation of approximately 85,521. There have been added to the Library this year 4,341 books, among them 727 highly important books given to us by the Carnegie Corporation.

All of us have been looking forward with well grounded hope to a Library Addition, which will relieve conditions of almost indecent overcrowding.

**H**OUSED in an adequate and beautiful building and in possession of a precious library of books and phonograph records (v.p. 54) our Department of Music has been making progress. "Many students have been obliged to discontinue music study because of lack of money, but those who have studied have done excellent work in almost every case."

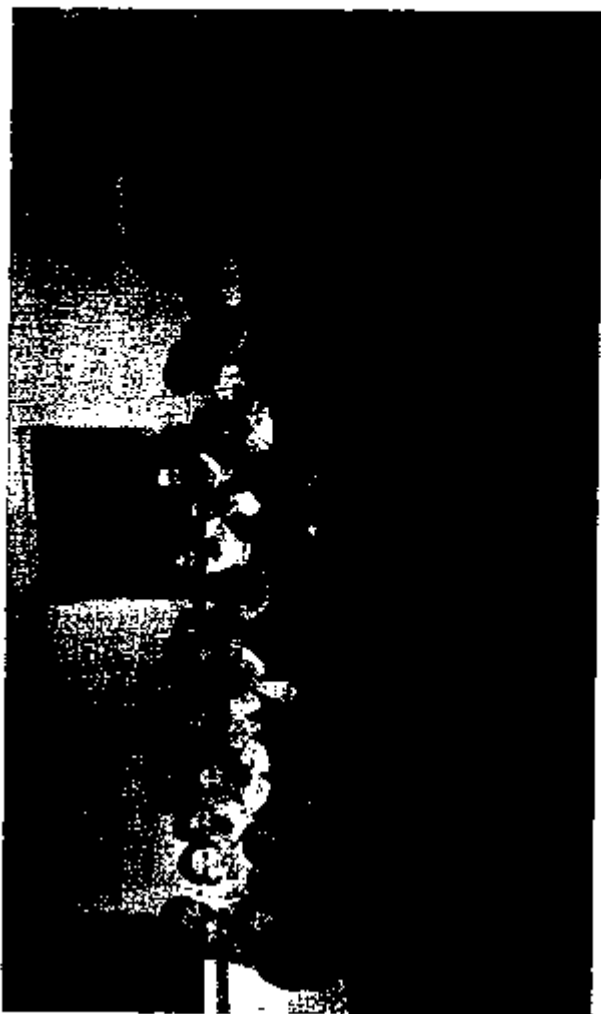
Aside from individual work there have been classes in reed organ, violin and piano. Courses in public school music have been offered to those intending to be teachers. Under the general direction of the Department are eight student glee clubs, three school orchestras, Harmonia, the oldest musical organization on the campus, and the Union Church choir.

One of the most fascinating features of the year's work has been a new experiment, conducted under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation, in the association of music with still pictures and in the synchronization of music with moving pictures. The picture of Rembrandt's Mother would be thrown upon the screen and various types of music would be played to get the response of Junior High students, who, while adults, have had meager opportunities. One girl criticised a record thus, "It is too gay, for she is in grief." Another picked out the appropriate record with, "It helps bring out the tired look in her face and eyes." A girl who has worked all her life in a cotton mill picked out the most suitable record, "because it is soft and slow like the movement of an old person." A boy chose the best selection because it was, "just right for her gentle face."

In her report one of the teachers aptly quotes the lines:

"How many of us ever stop to think  
Of Music as a wondrous magic link

With God; taking sometimes the place of prayer  
When words have failed us 'neath the weight of care,  
Music, that knows no country, race, or creed,  
But gives to each according to his need?"



COLLEGE WOMEN'S GLEE CLUB

THE Director of our Hospital and Chairman of our Health Department group writes: "It is now thirty years since I first set my foot on the campus of Berea College. To have seen Berea grow from what it was in 1904 to what it is today and to have had a part, ever so small, in that growth, is an experience which comes to few men in any place and in any age. . . . From the little shack on the hill to the splendidly equipped hospital which we now have, is a long road in more ways than time. . . . To be able to have the necessary laboratory work done by simply asking for it instead of dropping everything else and doing it one's self is another of our great blessings. It is no small thing to test all our food handlers in dining rooms, hotel, dairy and bakery for diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, syphilis, tuberculosis and hook worm . . . Berea has been among the first colleges to carry out a program of testing with tuberculin and for susceptibility to scarlet fever and diphtheria. We have been among the first to use paper plates in making X-rays of the chest. The students are learning that tuberculosis can be controlled as to its spread and that it can often be successfully treated by pneumo-thorax and other procedures."

There have been times when the Cabinet was almost ready to eliminate the Christmas vacation because after Christmas the returning students came with every contagious disease to which flesh is heir. This past year we have had no epidemics. Once chicken pox appeared but subsided; twice the threat of a measles epidemic was warded off by the use of convalescent serum for those contacts which were susceptible. The hospital work has been practically as heavy as usual because of very sick patients who required much care. Between September 1st and May 1st the number of admissions has been 1680, with a daily

average of 20 patients. There were 447 major and minor operations. Our dietitian, an alumna of Berea, has done some interesting work on special diets.

Our hospital technician has tested 405 food handlers, made 2244 urinalyses, 1441 examinations for hookworm, has taken 804 X-rays and 9167 silhouettes.

In 1921 we employed for the first time a college dentist, Wm. G. Best, an alumnus of Berea. Dr. Best performed a greatly needed service in these pioneer days. His failing health compelled him to retire at the beginning of the second semester.

The physical education of women includes body mechanics, archery, folk games and swimming. Six senior girls received their honor Red Cross life saving emblems, five have become examiners. Four hours of classwork for the faculty women have contributed at once to their health and to their influence with their students.

All girls not in physical education classes who have not had a "posture" grade of C have been required to participate in posture work until they should reach at least a C.

"We have aimed to give the girls the proper exercise for flexibility of the shoulder girdle, general bodily strength, coordination for rhythm and grace, and joy through the singing games." Three women devote their entire time to the service of our girls.

The men's fall program consisted of body mechanics and speedball, with twenty-five to thirty intra-mural teams. In the winter came body mechanics and basketball, with forty-five teams.

While we play no inter-collegiate football or baseball, we engage with other colleges in basketball and track. In track Berea won the state championship, doubling the score of the nearest competitor. "Perhaps this year was the most successful year Berea has ever had in basketball. Our squad

went to the finals in the S.I.A.A. tournament concluded at Jackson, Miss., placing all five men on the first and second All S.I.A.A. teams." One of the facts which led us to congratulate our team was that out of 206 hours of classwork taken by the thirteen players, there were 61 hours of A, 84 hours of B, and 49 hours of C. There were only 12 hours below C. The average of the five seniors on the squad was 1.85 or almost B.



## LABOR

**T**HE Labor program is to be considered apart from the curricular vocational offerings. The student as he "labors" receives no educational credit, but is paid in labor credits which are available toward the payment of any bills owing to the college. But we may not minimize the educational values inherent in the supposedly humblest task of the campus. "If you'll give me the job of driving the mule that runs your trash wagon, I think I can fill the position with dignity," writes a boy in his application, and he fills this job with as much self-respect as he feels when he is singing the solos of a ballad operetta. The boy who mows the lawn or who sweeps the corridor, the boy who makes brooms, the girl who washes dishes is learning, at the very least, lessons in promptitude, cleanliness, accuracy, speed.

A boy who modestly serves as bell hop in Boone Tavern and who resolutely refuses a tip, quietly and almost inevitably offered him by a traveling man, wins a wonderful education, whereas a girl who types, files letters in one of the executive offices, who reads proof in the Printing Office, or assists in the cataloging in the Library, will ever count this labor as an integral feature of her Berea education. Consider the educational value of the labor of a boy in the garden, who daily goes to the Boarding Hall, to the Tavern, the Cooperative Store, to secure the orders for vegetables or canned goods, and who is also serving as bookkeeper; consider the other boys who are cultivating and watching the different vegetables in the garden as they grow to maturity, harvesting and preparing for market, fertilizing and thinning; or the other boys who have charge of the hot beds in the spring, who determine when and how much to plant, water and otherwise care for the beds, and who then carry on the transplantation. One boy receives an institutional award certifying to six years in the Labor Office, three years

on the Farm, two years as janitor and one year in the Woodwork. This varied experience in our labor program fits this man to be a supervisor of labor in another school. A boy who will graduate in 1935 will receive an institutional award certifying to six years in the Treasurer's Office, three years in the Boarding Department as supervisor of the Commons dining room, one year in the Woodwork, and one year as Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

In the earlier days there were occasionally students who disliked the labor and sought to evade it. Those days are gone. The quality of student labor has steadily improved. A letter from an Indiana educator gives the following unsought commendation of one of the campus guides: "I wish to take this means of assuring you of very efficient, intelligent and courteous service received. I think Miss W. deserves a special citation for the patience and insight she displayed in answering my many difficult questions." A Dean writes of his satisfaction in the work of his student clerks: "Over the years comparatively few individuals have failed in capacity, attitude or responsibility. The corps this year has been more capable than ever before."

The program of labor has been of unusual difficulty owing to the almost complete absence of money in the mountains. Some students left, or had to become half day students, laboring half a day in order to study half a day. Meanwhile several of our industries which have dealt with the general public have gravely suffered so that in some instances we have had to curtail production in order not to increase unduly our inventories.

In the second semester the Government Student Aid made it possible for us to put sixty-two students at new and creative work. A far-away idea of the meaning of this aid may be gained from the words of a mountain girl who had been unable to attend college in the first semester because of lack of means. She is twenty-three years of age, has



served as a very capable worker in one of our departments. She writes: "Had I not been given this Government Aid I know not whereby I should have fared this semester; my father has had only half-time work, then too, there are five other children; therefore help from home was and still is impossible. It is with the deepest appreciation that I hope the Government Aid may be given next year, if not to me, to others."

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## THE ADJUNCTS

**I**N the Bakery and the Candy Kitchen we have employed 181 students, 90 boys and 91 girls. A few figures are selected merely by way of illustration. The Bakery has produced bread amounting to 654,640 pounds, beaten biscuits 26,530 dozen, assorted cakes 33,690 pounds, rolls 121,865 dozen, mayonnaise dressing 2,000 gallons. The Candy Kitchen has manufactured and sold 8,014 boxes of various nut brittle, 3,348 boxes of "Log Cabin" tea sugars, 13,300 boxes of "Wild Flowers of the Mountains," along with other commodities.

Our Boarding Halls and Faculty Dining Room have cared for approximately 1600 people three times a day throughout the college year. The superintendent remarks, "We have served during the past nine months about 274,480 apples, about 159,500 oranges, 42,105 pounds of cabbage, and 6,498 gallons of tomatoes and tomato juice. These should have kept the students well supplied with minerals and vitamins."

I can perhaps do no better than to quote a few sentences from my last year's report. "The Boarding Halls provide a laboratory for the course in Institutional Management taught by the superintendent of the Halls. It is difficult to overestimate the educational value of the Boarding Halls to those who prepare, to those who serve and to those who eat the food. Perhaps one of the most educational features is the fact that food so adequate and acceptable is provided at twelve cents a meal."

Boone Tavern furnishes a delightful stopping place for travelers to and from Florida and the Norris Dam and Great Smokies Park; it is also a favorite week-end resting place for friends from Cincinnati and Kentucky towns. In the program of labor it is of great importance; our sixty-eight

helpers in the Tavern are students. It is a relief to be served by young women who are not contemplating the size of tips, but the service they may render.

The Gift Shop exhibits the various products of our Industries, and offers a fascinating insight into the creative work carried on by our several departments.

In the Broom Industry we have paid over \$9,000 in student wages. In the vacation period twenty-seven students worked as Labor students, earning an average of \$108.00 each. In the course of the year we have manufactured 240,000 house brooms and 3,000 hearth brooms.

The Cooperative Store, maintained for the sake of our students and faculty, has done a business of approximately \$92,500, and for the first time in four years has showed a modest profit.

The salesmanship class in the Department of Business has spent many hours in the store, gaining first-hand information as to methods. The director of the Home Economics Department brought her classes to the store for an hour a week for six weeks to be instructed as to the differences between foods of the same supposed character, and as to methods of food economy.

The College Dairy herd now numbers 160 head of cattle. During the year ending February 28, 1934, the herd produced 572,591 pounds of milk. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America published gratifying information in regard to the quality of the Berea herd. Nine of the students who have labored in the Dairy are majoring in Agriculture.

The Creamery was organized in 1930 to furnish a better



market for milk and cream than existed in this community, and to supply the need of such a unit in training our agricultural students.

During the year the Creamery produced over 139,000 pounds of butter and about 4,000 pounds of cheese. It pasteurized 103,000 pounds of milk.

The Farm superintendent remarks, "The old practice of trying to 'grow two blades where one grew before' has



LABORATORY MATERIAL—Two litters; nine pigs each, (three pigs missing!)  
average 240 pounds, at 180 days of age

given way to the new practice of trying to 'grow one blade more economically than one grew before.' " The total crop area has been 168 acres. The mere existence of the Farm so effectively managed is itself an education to all the people of the countryside.

The Fireside Industries has employed a somewhat smaller number of girls because of the difficulty of finding a sales outlet for a large production. But the exquisite work has made a persistent appeal to the public and given a hundred girls their chance to study in Berea and to learn a lovely art which America should never lose.

The Forest with its 5,600 acres is the source of the water



WINTER AT THE SUNSHINE BALLARD CABIN

supply for the college and for the town. The fences around the watersheds and springs are in good repair, fire lanes have been constructed. The Forest furnished the State Highway Department 960 trees, which were set on each side of the three main roads leading out of Berea. In a period of three years we have sold 424,000 feet of timber.

The United States Department of Forestry has carefully selected and managed five plots of our Forest. These are checked from time to time as to soil erosion, soil conditions, crown and diameter growth, insect pests and diseases.

Through its proximity to our college buildings the Garden enhances its educational values. "We grew twenty-seven different vegetables this year. Interesting experiments have been tried, for example the planting of potatoes in the same field, from three different sources, on the same day, with the same fertilizer treatment and in consecutive rows. The Certified Irish Cobbler grown in Minnesota produced 245.5 bushels per acre."

The superintendent of the Heat and Power Plant presents his twenty-ninth annual report. It would be interesting to

narrate the various operations of this organization, but I must content myself with the following statements: We have purchased 13,011 tons of coal, lighted approximately 100 college buildings, as well as nearly 600 homes; we have heated some 50 college buildings, operated the sewage disposal plant, cared for 167 automatic telephones, crushed 1524 tons of rock for road building, cared for the filtration and distribution of an average of 240,000 gallons of water per day, sold 1,395,915 pounds of ice.

The statistics of the Laundry vary with the number of patients in the hospital, of guests in the Tavern, of students in the dormitories, and with the amount of cash in the students' pockets. This year the Laundry cared for 109,513 pieces for students and for 5,853 family bundles. The average number of girls in the Laundry was 105, who were offered 35,251 hours of labor.

The Mountain Weaver Boys, who use the fly-shuttle loom, have had a year of successful experimentation. Scores of charming silhouettes with the background of weaving, ties of interesting color and design, sports goods for women, and lovely cloth for men's suits have been manufactured and sold. Orders have been taken from tailors and by mail, and many sales have been made in the weaving room.

The Poultry Farm has handled four varieties of poultry, and hatched 7,222 chicks. The average production has been 140.5 eggs per hen. The Poultry Farm has served as a laboratory for students in Poultry Management; four boys have incubated from one hundred to two hundred eggs each. Three of the students bought the chicks they hatched, to send home. Weekly visits were made to the Poultry Farm by the classes in Poultry Husbandry.

The 1930 census shows that in certain mountain counties of Kentucky as much as forty per cent of the total cash sales on the farms is from poultry. The fact illustrates the importance of poultry in our agricultural program.

The Berea College Press has completed over 1900 "jobs" ranging all the way in price from a dollar to fifteen hundred

dollars apiece. Aside from the endless printing of blanks and forms there has been the publication of catalogs, reports, magazines and student publications. Of the boys laboring in the College Press, seventeen have gained previous training in the secondary printing classes. One need not emphasize the educational values to be found in this industry.

The Sewing Industry, newly housed in an adequate building, employed twenty-six girls in the first semester, eighteen in the second. The industry has carried on a considerable amount of Institutional sewing and has also victoriously met the difficulties of the time by the manufacture of delightful and salable toys: Scotties, giraffes, cats and dolls. In close cooperation with the Mountain Weaver Boys the Industry has discovered and responded to an increasing demand for coats for motorists.

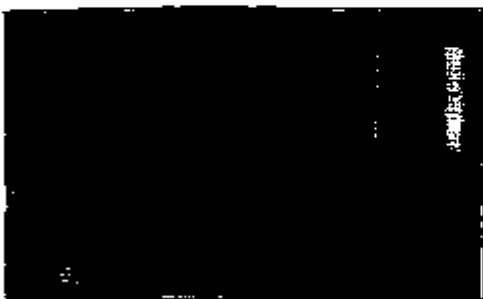


THEY MANUFACTURE SCOTTIES AND GIRAFFES

The Woodwork has had a year of curtailed activity. No buildings have been erected, few repairs and improvements made. The supervisor of Painting has kept busy his usual

corps of students, as an incident of the work painting the exteriors of seven buildings and the interiors of ten others. The supervisor of Plumbing reports that the buildings are in good repair, that the pump demonstration room has been

visited by more than one thousand people, that students come to him with drawings and measurements for the installation of plumbing in their homes and in their schoolhouses.



MOUNTAIN MOTHERS NEED NOT FOREVER  
"PACK" WATER

The manufacture of furniture has made definite progress. Dr. Wallace Nutting of Framingham, Massachusetts, gave himself lavishly to our furniture department, and then with unique generosity invited the assistant superintendent of the Woodwork in immediate charge of our furniture, to visit Framingham and Boston. Many hours he gave to the Berea representative, sharing with him the wisdom of the years.

A Craftsmen's Guild has been organized in the department. Students who are members of the Guild are no longer merely workers, they become the picked craftsmen of the department, they know that their products are being scattered over the country, they wish the Berea trade-mark honestly to mean Quality. Each member makes his "Masterpiece" that becomes the property of the Guild.

A purchaser writes: "We have bought much furniture for this house, but the pieces that have come from your shop are distinctly outstanding, lovely wood and beautiful workmanship, but best of all is the thought that because of our order some worthy boy is able to be in school a little longer."



At the close of this inadequate review of the Industries a single story is told which gives one of the meanings of this phase of our work. A boy grew up in a family of ten children in an isolated section of the mountains. As time would permit the boys of the neighborhood congregated, each toting a gun. In all the deviltry except the drinking, our boy had part. He happened to come to Berea for a short time but soon went back to the old life. One day, wandering idly far from his home community he met a traveling salesman and told him that he had seen him as he made his calls at the Woodwork Department of Berea College. The salesman said to the boy, "Where are you going?" The answer was, "Anywhere or nowhere." The salesman said, "I am on my way to Berea, you had better come along." The man took the boy, paying for his meals and hotel bills. The boy came back to Berea, drifting, no money, no clothes, except what he wore. He visited among his old friends, someone took an interest in him, got a loan for him, and the boy was again in school working in the department. For eight years he has been one of the most efficient and painstaking workmen in the cabinet shop. He has probably taken more labor prizes than anyone else in the department. He is a charter member of the Craftsmen's Guild, was unanimously elected its first president. He is strong in his class work. In recent years he has been teaching school in his home community and attending Berea College for a portion of the time. While at home on Sunday, he gathers the boys together and takes them among the hills to teach them the story of the rocks. His schoolhouse burned down. "This summer after the first term of Summer School he is going back to lead with his own hands the rebuilding of the schoolhouse, for which he has already pledged most, if not all of his salary."

## RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND EXPERIENCE

**T**WO days a week in the Main (Phelps Stokes) Chapel the entire body of students gathers, once for a devotional period, once for an assembly to which we frequently welcome a lecturer from beyond the campus. Two days a week the separate Schools meet for chapel, that the interests of the respective Schools may be best served. On Sunday morning the students meet in their several Sunday Schools, and on Sunday evening there is a preaching service in the Main Chapel which all the students are expected to attend.

In each Department the Bible is taught as a curricular subject. A few of our new secondary students have far to go. For example, in one paper one reads: "God didn't dress up in his fine clothes and just go to worship to show them off. He was the same every day in the week." "God probably ate his meals on the Sabbath just as he did while he was building the world."

Often our students come to us with a definite theological indoctrination. By way of contrast, says one professor, "A young man once said to me, 'My brother will be in your class. One thing I can say about him is that he won't have to unlearn anything. He wasn't ever taught any religion, and he doesn't know a darn thing.'" A man of this sort becomes a refreshing member of the class.

There is no such thing as compulsory religion. On the other hand, there is such a thing as a required exposure of students to the best we know on the noblest themes. Such exposure does not necessitate, it often promotes religious experience.

To many it has been a thrilling experience to hear Stanley Jones and other men whose messages have captured the imagination and directed and inspired Christian purpose.

One who is familiar with the service of the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. writes: "Doubtless the most meaningful

activities and vital results can never be segregated and described. It so happens that I personally know of case after case in which one of the officers of the Association discovered a man who was making a shipwreck of his college career, and with complete self-abandonment gave himself to the individual in the attempt to save him from himself or from some unfortunate situation. The officers have not been either indifferent or ineffective. . . . How deeply the campus and Institution are indebted to the organization (the Y.M. C.A.) for services rendered each fall in the reception of the new students, in helping them to make the adjustments to the campus situation and life seems to be but little understood. The preparation of the Freshman Letter, its mailing to each man who has been received by the Entrance Committee, the meeting of trains and buses, the care of him after he is on the campus, constitutes an invaluable service. Teachers and leadership have been supplied by the Association for the Sabbath Schools at Blue Lick, Scaffold Cane, Todd's School House and West Union. The faithfulness of these students, who go Sunday after Sunday without considering weather conditions and pressure of other work, calls for my profound respect and admiration. Forty-six students have participated in the Deputation visits during the year. The discussion groups of men and women in the homes of the several Commissioned Workers constitute a very important phase of activity."

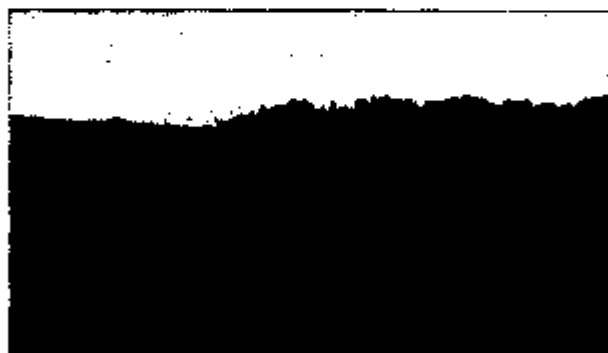
A writer who knows well our students says: "One stands aghast as he understands more and more the tragedy locked up in their hearts. The wonder is that they do as high and fine a type of work as they do. But discouragement, developing almost to the point of despair, has prevailed among the men this year as never before. Some of our best students at times lose confidence in their ability and for days at a time suffer a complete collapse." If these men and women are to enter without fear the chaos of our world, they must win an experience which is essentially religious.

## BEREA AS NEIGHBOR

**W**E have been fortunate in our academic neighbors. At the Christmas season the united choruses of Eastern State Teachers College and of Berea College gave the oratorio, the Messiah, in Richmond and in Berea.

Since 1913 the University of Kentucky has conducted a Soil Experiment Field upon land owned by Berea College and supervised by a member of our staff. We have furnished the offices and part salaries of the County Agent and of the Home Demonstration Agent of Southern Madison and Rockcastle Counties, thus cooperating with the University of Kentucky and with the federal government. The words of our County Agent, himself a former student of Berea, give a slight conception of the progress of the years:

"In September 1914, I rode horseback for six days and found only one-half acre of red top grass to be cut for hay.



Today we have thousands of acres of Korean lespedeza, cow peas and alfalfa to be cut for hay. We also have thousands of acres of better pasture made up of from one

to five grasses, instead of a few acres made up of red top only. In 1914, we got 76 bushels of corn per acre, today the same land and reclaimed land is producing 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes and 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre. Poultry and poultry products have been developed from \$17,000 annually to over \$200,000 annually."

The Home Demonstration Agent has developed in six community groups a Live-at-Home program and has co-operated in the organization of the 4-H Clubs in twenty communities. Emphasis has been placed upon the thought, "Let us make the best use of the things we have." Eighty-one families have adopted improved practices in food, sixty-five families planted new vegetables in their gardens. Nearly 100 per cent of the women now own each a measuring cup and spoon. An estimate of 30,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned by approved methods.

The annual Agricultural Fair was held in our Vincent Goldthwait Memorial Pavilion, with nearly 300 entries.

Under an arrangement with the Berea City High School, the Department of Vocational Agriculture in that School is carried on by a teacher who instructs our own agricultural students. The arrangement has been mutually helpful. The teacher has conducted many schools in a neighboring mountain community with an average attendance of twenty farmers, and has greatly improved the community spirit.

The farmers of our neighborhood received from the College \$10,000 for cream and more than \$8,500 for milk. As they have received this financial reward, they have received important instruction in the cleanliness of milk.

One of our Faculty has served as President of the Kentucky Academy of Science, another as Secretary for the Southern Association of the Teachers of Speech, another as President of the Kentucky Chapter of the American Association of Physics Teachers. A number of our men and women have been active in the Outlying Work of the Union Church.

"The Library Extension Service has grown almost beyond belief. It is thrilling to realize that this service now reaches into seven of the eight mountain states. At the beginning of the summer, shortly before Commencement, there were loaned to our students, as they returned home, twenty-five collections of books, ten stereoscopes and three hundred and sixty views. To the credit of our students who took libraries home for the summer, be it said that only one book was lost."

In connection with our winter community work, eleven libraries were placed, three in country stores and eight in homes. A book car made eighteen trips into the mountains, involving ninety-eight personal visits to schools on the part of our Extension Librarian. Seventy-seven traveling libraries, with 2,754 books were sent out among the teachers who came to the extension room of our Library. There was a total circulation of 10,689 pieces, (books, magazines, posters, etc.). More than 3,000 books were given away to schools inadequately supplied with text books of any kind.

Opportunity Schools have been held, four in Kentucky, two in Tennessee, one in Alabama. Four or five of our teachers and our pastor, when possible, visit, on invitation, a community and for three or four days bring to the community as much "enlivening and enlightening" as may be. I read, "St. Francis' Lady Poverty was our gracious hostess at—". In a little tucked away community one of the men had made a house to house canvass to bring together produce and money sufficient to pay the community's share of the expense. The result was potatoes, canned tomatoes, blackberries, and a little money. Some ingenious planning converted the produce into cash, and the matter of high finance among a group living on the poverty level was met without lowering their fine feeling of self-respect and independence." The friendships formed and the inspiration given are not lost when the School closes. They are cherished and nourished by not infrequent correspondence.

The ninth session of the campus Opportunity School enrolled thirty-five students, ranging in age from seventeen to seventy-one years. The School was held for a period of three weeks immediately following the Christmas vacation. This School which knows no grades, no examinations, no promotions, shares with the students something of the radiance and richness of the cultured life. The members of the School attend the great Chapel, in their class work listen to the story of the rocks or the birds, some story of the Bible, or of Victor Hugo, sing "Jacob's Ladder," in the laboratories are initiated into the mysteries of electricity or gas engines, Home Economics or sanitary toilets. In the evening they may watch a basket ball game or become the guests at some Faculty home. Here is a woman fifty-seven years old, the wife of a striking miner, here a man forty-three years old learning to read and write, here a mountain preacher happy because of the books of Pastor and Librarian, now added to his own library.

A letter from one of the "alumnae" gives a hint of the meaning of the School. "You have been on my heart all day. When I finished my work for the day I went down into my trunk and brought out my notes, songs and pictures of Opportunity School, and for a little while I enjoyed living over again the Schools of 1932 and 1933."

Among the loneliest fields in the world are those cultivated by our alumni and former students who are now teaching in remote sections of the mountains. There has been discovered a woman of understanding heart and of long experience as a teacher in the mountains, who spends a part of her time each year in visiting these students of ours who are teaching. She writes: "My horseback trips are less numerous as roads are being opened up by government work into the most impenetrable places. I rode royally up Canoe and Lost Creek in Breathitt County this fall in the first car that had tried the new but rocky road . . . The horseback trips have been into the most primitive spots left in the Kentucky

Cumberlands . . . Here I have to spend the night and so am able to plumb some of the depths of discomfort in which our girls and boys sometimes have to live."

Our Extension Worker incarnates for these young men and women the college of their love. Her suggestions and criticisms are accompanied by promises to send to her friends helps of various sorts which she can obtain from the campus.





**T**HROUGH the monthly magazine, the *Alumnus*, and by means of constant correspondence, our Alumni Secretary seeks to keep in touch with those who have left Berea for their life's service. Of our Alumni who have passed away this year, I may be permitted to name one. A. J. Russell came to us from Breathitt County, graduated with honor from our College, graduated from the Yale Law School to make for himself an important position as a teacher in the Law School of the University of Louisville. His death has left a wide gap in the ranks of the servants of the common good.

Of the 725 graduates who have gone from Berea in the past ten years there are, in educational work 302, married and keeping house 92, "religion" and sociology 27, home demonstration and agricultural work 24, graduate study 41. One of our girls, now in West Virginia, as home demonstration agent, writes: "I was transferred here, and now have two large counties. The homes are miles apart, so I spend most of my time at the steering wheel." Another of our alumnae is directing the meals of two hundred girls in an Orphans' Home; three others are teaching in a Masonic Home. A letter from Virginia reads: "Our whole county is helped by these Berea graduates who are coming back into our schools... and how this county needs intelligent and unselfish leadership." One of our boys has just received a scholarship of \$400 in a competitive examination at Union Seminary; another of the class of 1934 has won a \$1000 fellowship from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for his thesis and general scholarship record. Upon a Christmas card were added these handwritten words: "May I take this opportunity to thank Berea for teaching me how to live."

## FRIENDS

A delightful and unique gift came to us from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, material collected and arranged under professional supervision and designed to promote undergraduate interest in Music. There are 824 phonograph records of the world's finest music, covering all periods from the Gregorian chant to modern music; 251 miniature and full size scores corresponding to the records; a glorious Capehart phonograph, and 129 books to supplement courses in literature and history of music, chosen with a view of interesting the average student reader who likes music and wishes to know more about it.

Books, newspaper subscriptions and magazines have come to us from many friends; art lovers have given us treasures very precious. While circumstances compelled our friends to reduce their customary donations by nearly \$44,000, they still made contributions amounting to \$56,775.

Priceless have been the evidences of loving devotion to Berea which have come to us.

A woman writes: "A week ago my friend Virginia H. was called home. She was always much interested in Berea. Therefore, instead of sending flowers for her funeral, I am sending a check to you in her memory. I am sure that Virginia would approve of this plan."

A letter comes to us from a New England college campus: "You will perhaps never know how much Berea means to me. You are serving more than the Southern mountains for your friends in the North need Berea as much as those in the South."

Recently Frederick Watson of England, who, with his wife, offered cash prizes to the students who should write the best essays on Daniel Boone, writes in a recent magazine, "In Berea there is the most enthralling and optimistic experiment in American educational life today."

Perhaps best of all have been the penciled letters written by mothers, like her who said, "I often lay awake studyin' about Berea, for where a body's children are, there will her studies (thoughts) be."

With renewed gratitude that I have been privileged another year to serve with you a Cause which demands all that each can give and returns satisfactions rich and permanent, this Report is

Respectfully submitted,

William J. Hutchins



MOST OF THE QUESTIONS ASKED BY OUR FRIENDS ARE ANSWERED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM THE REPORTS OF THE REGISTRAR AND OF THE TREASURER. TO THE READER OF UNDERSTANDING HEART THE FIGURES ARE ALIVE.

## TREASURER'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the President and Trustees:

The Balance Sheet of Berea College as at the close of business June 15, 1934, together with the report of the financial transactions of the fiscal year, is presented in the following pages. The books have been audited and the investments verified by Messrs. Scovell, Wellington and Company, Accountants-Engineers, their certificate being appended.

### *Current Income and Expense*

As compared with the previous year, donations fell off \$26,000.00, of which \$18,000.00 is explained by the fact that the school faculties and other workers of the institution were not specially asked to contribute. All the other regular classifications of income were less than in the previous year, but by relatively small amounts, and we did not use for current account any undesignated bequests, as had been done to a small extent in the previous two years. Loss of income was compensated for by reduction of expense, in all main classifications, largely in those for plant improvement and new equipment, less in the field of educational expenditures. The excess of income over expenditures was \$33,429.50. This, however, is without any deduction for depreciation on assets used by the utility adjuncts, or for loss on equipment disposed of. It is true that for accounting purposes the net results of the operations of the utility adjuncts as shown on the attached statements are after deducting depreciation, but the same amount is brought back as an income item, leaving the net income of \$33,429.50 unchanged. Budget expenses, however, should be provided for by strictly available income, and, since plant funds have been reduced \$36,956.70 during the year as a result of depreciation on utility adjunct assets, and loss on equipment disposed of, and since the aim of our budget is to have a net income at least large enough to cover such write-offs, it is evident that we have fallen short of our goal by the difference between \$36,956.50 and \$33,429.50, or approximately \$3,500.00.

The excess of income has been properly employed in the reduction of the debt. Aided by an amount procured by decrease of inventories, and some cash brought over from the previous year, the debt has been reduced from \$287,000.00 to \$250,000.00.

In the operation of the utility adjuncts the figures reflect the general business situation both as to the present depression and as to improvement over the previous two years:

Loss 1932	\$22,018.46
1933	17,076.64
1934	11,415.87

The student payrolls totalling \$150,323.50 adequately justify labor adjuncts even in the face of some loss.

### *Endowment*

The Finance Committee, with the active cooperation of the Trust Department of the First National Bank of Chicago, has made no less than eighty-five changes in the bond investment portfolio, and thirty-nine in the stock list to meet changing conditions. No radical alteration in classifications resulted except that stocks were increased:

	June 15, 1933	June 15, 1934	
Bonds (Endowment	\$6,993,927.90	\$7,087,360.27	} 76%
(Plant	141,877.12	158,837.12	
Stocks	203,851.40	308,558.06	} 8.5%
Real Estate Mortgages	1,144,659.30	909,701.05	
Real Estate Obtained through defaulted Mtgs.	16,482.64	117,711.81	

The bond analysis shows little change:

Railroad	2,617,285.05	2,812,265.05	39%
Public Utility	2,823,269.75	2,709,050.00	37%
Industrial	750,533.75	798,034.62	
Foreign Government	492,156.25	436,000.00	
State and Municipal	363,748.28	380,708.28	
U. S. Government	40,560.94	89,788.44	
R. E. Mortgage Bonds	22,500.00	19,350.00	
Others	25,751.00	1,001.00	
	<u>7,135,805.02</u>	<u>7,246,197.39</u>	

The average yield on our book value was 4.7%; compared with the previous year's 4.6%.

Additions to endowment funds during the year are embodied below in the statement of increased net worth.

*Plant*

The significant fact in this division of the College economy is that no large expenditures were made during the year. Bricks and sand were bought for the new Art Building—John A. R. Rogers Memorial—but construction was not begun; less than \$13,000.00 was spent for new equipment for the entire plant, while new equipment gifts were received worth \$9,000.00. The securities donated by the late John R. Rogers were sold during the year, and plans completed for the central section of the Art Building, enabling the start of construction at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

*Net Worth*

During the year the total net worth of the College as shown by the balance sheet increased by \$571,833.01, this amount being made up as follows:

Increase in Current Fund Surplus, net .....	26,429.50
Increase in Restricted Funds, net .....	3,814.49
Increase in Endowment Funds:	
Due to sale of assets previously carried	
at no value or at nominal values .....	\$587,034.24
Funds put in trust for Berea College	
during previous years carried at no	
value on books until 1934 .....	39,523.60
Other Increases .....	27,343.62
	<hr/>
	653,901.46
	<hr/>
Less,	
Writedown of value of Mortgages	
and Real Estate .....	113,625.21
Loss on sales of Investments .....	89,118.40
	<hr/>
	202,743.61
	<hr/>
Net Increase .....	451,157.85
Increase in Plant Funds .....	91,036.45
	<hr/>
	572,478.29
Less,	
Net Decrease in Loan Funds .....	645.28
	<hr/>
	571,833.01
	<hr/>

*The Budget*

In 1931-32 our budget was based on an expectation of over \$100,000.00 in donations, but the budget for 1934-35 is built upon an expectancy of \$59,000.00 in donations. Our balance sheet pictures a financial position commanding the confidence of those who contemplate entering into the Berea work as present or future contributors; the improved facilities year by year, and the sustained "Berea spirit" on the campus justify that confidence; and the budget is prepared in an effort to strike the happy mean between prudence and faith. President Hutchins is keeping faith with all donors in limiting the scope of the work and calling only for such contributions as will prevent a disastrous exclusion from the Berea schools of yet more young people from the mountains, for whom in very many cases this is the only present hope of progress toward a liberated life.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy D. Stafford,  
Treasurer



## EXHIBIT A—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 15, 1934

## ASSETS

I. *Current Funds:*

Cash .....	30,751.43	
Notes Receivable .....	967.61	
Accounts Receivable .....	29,381.07	
Inventories of merchandise and supplies, as taken by employees of Institution, at estimated cost, or at market, whichever is lower, per Schedule A1 .....	190,818.23	
Deferred Items:		
Liability Insurance .....	623.33	
Fire Insurance .....	21,163.59	
Deferred charges to current Re- stricted Funds .....	12,638.43	
General Deposits Adjustment ..	190.19	34,663.54
		286,583.86

II. *Loan Funds:*

Cash .....	16,519.57	
Student Notes Receivable, per Sched- ule A2 .....	77,451.02	93,950.63

III. *Endowment and other Non-Expendable Funds:*

## Investments, per Schedule A3

Securities	Mkt. Val.	Book Val.
Bonds .....	7,125,635.69	7,087,360.27
Stocks .....	\$33,293.73	\$08,518.06
Stocks & Bonds		
Donated .....	323,325.91	11,846.00
Real Estate Mortgages .....		909,701.05
Real Estate obtained through de- faulted mortgages .....		117,711.31
Real Estate .....	391,497.13	9,326,674.32

## Funds in Trust, per Schedule A3

Cash .....	958.14	
Investments .....	72,096.08	
Held in trust by outside organiza- tions .....	63,196.94	
Due from Current Funds .....	60.94	136,312.50

Due from Current Funds .....	52,578.06	9,515,764.88
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## EXHIBIT A—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 15, 1934

## LIABILITIES

I. *Current Funds:*A. *General—*

Accounts Payable .....	6,182.97	
Notes Payable Banks .....	10,000.00	
Notes Payable, Others .....	103,240.91	
Other Current Liabilities:		
Due to Endowment & Plant Fds.	83,944.03	
Student Deposits, Etc. ....	20,367.34	110,311.37

## Deferred Items:

Summer School Fees Paid in Advance, Etc. ....	10,181.00	
Weber Fund Income .....	90.67	10,671.67

Surplus—Balance June 15, 1933 .. 2,644.66

Add, Excess of Income over Expense,  
year ended 6-15-34, Exhibit B. 33,429.50

16,074.16

Less, Transferred to Restricted Fds. 7,000.00

Balance June 15, 1934 ..... 29,074.16

B. *Restricted—*

Balance, per Exhibit E. .... 17,102.78 286,581.86

II. *Loan Funds:*

Principal, per Exhibit F ..... 93,950.65

III. *Endowment and other Non-Expendable**Funds: Exhibit G*

Bank Overdraft ..... 1,584.26

## Endowment Funds, Principal

Income available for general purposes, per Schedule A8 .. 5,427,035.95

Income designated for restricted purposes other than student aid, per Schedule A9 .... 3,295,463.60

Income designated for student aid, per Schedule A10 .... 133,371.24

9,555,870.79

Funds Subject to Annuity, Principal  
per Schedule A11

Designated for Endowment .... 81,612.16

Designated for Plant ..... 10,000.00

Designated for Student Loan Fund 10,000.00

Unrestricted ..... 52,697.67

158,309.83

9,514,180.62

9,514,764.88

## ASSETS (Continued)

## IV. Plant Funds:

## A. Unexpended, per Schedule A3

Cash .....	52,218.41	
Due from Current Funds .....	37,301.03	
Investments .....	<u>255,716.61</u>	325,300.21

## B. Invested in Plant, per Exhibit D.

Land, per Schedule A4 .....	596,259.62
Building, per Schedule A5 .....	2,622,194.68
Pictures, per Schedule A1 .....	725,192.65
Utilities, per Schedule A6 .....	<u>517,199.49</u>
	4,260,846.44

Less depreciation on certain assets,  
per Schedule A7 .....

179,189.62    4,081,656.82    4,406,957.07

## V. Agency Funds:

Cash ..... 9,451.91

TOTAL ..... \$14,312,688.57

## LIABILITIES (Continued)

IV. *Plant Funds*; Exhibit H.

## A. Unexpended:

Insurance Funds .....	193,176.74	
Other Unexpended Plant Funds	<u>132,123.51</u>	
	325,300.25	

## B. Investment in Plant

Net Investment in Plant .....	<u>4,081,656.82</u>	4,406,957.07
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V. *Agency Funds*:

Due to Others, per Schedule A12	<u>9,431.91</u>	
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TOTAL .....	<u>14,512,688.37</u>	
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In accordance with the established accounting practice of the college, the above balance sheet does not take into consideration the following accounts as of June 30, 1934. The amounts shown are approximate: Interest Receivable, \$71,500.00; Interest Payable \$1,500.00; Salaries—Wages Payable, \$23,500.00.

# INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 15, 1934

## INCOME:

### General

Donations .....	56,775.89	
Unrestricted Bequests .....	15,139.38	
	<u>71,915.27</u>	
Less, Transferred to Plant and Endowment Funds .....	41,927.70	29,987.57
Income from Endowment Investments not carried to Special Funds .....	392,513.51	
Endowment Rentals .....	*23,910.81	
Less expenses of Rental properties ..	<u>11,051.73</u>	<u>17,879.08</u>
		410,392.59
Sundry Rentals .....	13,616.77	
Less Exp. Rental Properties .....	<u>4,211.10</u>	<u>9,405.67</u>
Interest on Bank Balances .....		114.12
Charges to operating departments for,		
Interest .....	20,654.64	
Depreciation .....	31,047.96	
Equipment discarded or disposed of ..	<u>5,908.74</u>	<u>57,611.34</u>
		<u>507,515.29</u>

### Departmental

College fees .....	12,449.05	
Academy fees .....	8,619.12	
Foundation-Junior High School fees .....	4,285.05	
Training School fees .....	1,607.00	
Auditor fees .....	<u>236.25</u>	<u>27,196.47</u>

Utility Adjuncts (Woodworking, Fireside  
Industries, Broom Industry, etc.) ..

\*11,415.87

TOTAL INCOME .....

525,295.89

\* Indicates a net expense.

\*\*Includes interdepartmental charges

# INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 15, 1934

## EXPENSE:

### Education & General

General Administration and Expense ----	104,922.06	
Instructional and Departmental Research		
Schools and Departments:		
College -----	81,065.40	
Training School -----	9,254.52	
Academy -----	38,770.28	
Foundation-Junior High -----	32,821.21	
Agricultural Department -----	11,473.43	
Music Department -----	5,371.71	
Nurses Training -----	6,266.12	
Business School -----	5,898.02	
Others -----	25,887.41	216,807.94
Coordinate Activities (Farm, Dairy, etc.)	12,066.90	
-Extension -----	4,742.69	
Libraries -----	22,019.54	
Operation & Maintenance of Plant -----	60,902.60	421,467.53
Auxiliary Enterprises & Activities		
Dormitories and Dining Halls -----	4,477.02	
Health Department -----	15,813.74	
Others -----	1,797.13	22,087.89
Other Non-Educational Expense		
(Pensions, Interest, Publicity, etc.) --		46,310.97
TOTAL EXPENSE -----		489,866.39

In accordance with the established accounting practice of the College the above statement does not take into consideration accruals of interest receivable or payable or of salaries and wages at either the beginning or the end of the year.

SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & COMPANY  
ACCOUNTANTS — ENGINEERS

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA  
BOSTON, SPRINGFIELD

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY  
SYRACUSE, CLEVELAND  
SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO, August 11, 1934

*To the President and Board of Trustees  
of Berea College,  
Berea, Ky.*

*We have made an examination of the balance-sheet of Berea College as at June 15, 1934 and of the statement of income and expenses for the year ended June 15, 1934. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records of the College and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from officers and employees of the College; we also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the operating and income accounts for the year, but we did not make a detailed audit of all the transactions.*

*In our opinion, based upon our examination, the accompanying balance-sheet and related statement of income and expense and supporting exhibits and schedules fairly present, in accordance with the accepted principles of accounting consistently maintained by the College during the year under review, its position June 15, 1934 and the results of its operations for the year.*

Scovell, Wellington & Company

## BUDGET FOR 1934-35

*Income*

Endowment Income (net) -----	413,638.23	
Rentals (Not Endowment) -----	9,000.00	
Student Fees -----	26,744.00	
Various Funds -----	21,866.00	
Total Estimated Income -----	<u>471,248.23</u>	

*Operating Expense*

## Educational and General Expense

## General Administration and Expense

Administrative Offices -----	73,847.34	
General Expense -----	<u>26,265.08</u>	100,112.42

## Instructional and Departmental Research

Schools and Departments -----	268,897.39	
Coordinate Activities -----	<u>*2,660.18</u>	266,237.21

Extension -----		3,941.32
-----------------	--	----------

Libraries -----		26,095.94
-----------------	--	-----------

Operation & Maintenance of Plant -----		<u>29,779.38</u>
--	--	------------------

Total Educational and General Expense -----		426,170.27
---	--	------------

Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities -----		28,457.42
--	--	-----------

Other Non-Educational Expense -----		<u>43,469.76</u>
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Net Estimated Operating Expense -----		498,097.45
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New Equipment -----	18,972.90	
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Improvements -----	<u>13,120.00</u>	32,092.90
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Total Expenditures -----		<u>530,190.35</u>
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*Summary of Budget Income and Expense*

Estimated New Equipment and Improvements -----		32,092.90
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Estimated Operating Expense -----		<u>498,097.45</u>
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530,190.35

Less Estimated Income -----		<u>471,248.23</u>
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Net Estimated Deficit to be provided by Donations -----		<u>\$58,942.12</u>
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\* Indicates a net income



## TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES:

I have the honor to present herewith my statistical report as Registrar of Berea College, covering the year 1933-34. Not all the tables, charts and maps which are sent to the President will be printed with this letter, and I shall call attention only to certain items in the complete report which have not been discussed in the President's Report.

Our enrollment figures, Tables A and B, show an increase of forty-nine individuals: 1671 last year and 1712 this year, counting enrollments in our three schools only and eliminating the duplicates. The college enrollment was increased by twelve, the Academy decreased by twelve, and the Foundation-Junior High School increased by thirty. This year the sixteen duplicates were students who transferred from the Junior High School to the Academy in the middle of the year. There were no transfers from the Academy to the College. The number of students staying for the full school year has decreased from 80 per cent to 77 per cent, the greatest decrease occurring in the Foundation School group below the ninth grade. This undoubtedly reflects the financial condition of our students. The average daily attendance figure has also declined for the first time since 1929-30. This decrease is necessarily to be expected since we had fewer students staying the full year.

The figures for our full-time student load show 630 in the college and 494 in the Academy. These are quotients obtained by dividing the full-time load of a student into the total instructional load. That the figures are fairly high, and correspond very closely to the average daily attendance figures, is indication that most of our students are carrying a regular schedule of class work.

The average age of our students remains fairly stable, 20.4 years being the median for the whole group. The geographical distribution shows 63.6 per cent of our students coming from Kentucky. The study of parents' occupations reveals the fact that we have drawn a slightly larger proportion from the farming group: 55.9 per cent last year and 56.9 per cent this year. In the college alone 51 per cent of the students report father's occupation as farming.

It is of interest to note the proportion of students in the college who had their earlier training in Berea. 27.7 per cent of the college students come from our own Academy and 10.6 per cent started their Berea career in the Foundation-Junior High School.

Enrollments in vocational classes have increased by fifty over last year, while the registrations for music increased by ninety-two.

The amount of loss, or mortality in our student group is always of interest. Examining enrollments for the two years we find that of the college students enrolled for 1932-33, 27 per cent of those who were not graduated failed to return in 1933-34. Out of 221 new freshmen for 1932-33, sixty-six, or 29.5 per cent, failed to return for the first semester of the sophomore year, although if we count those who returned for the second semester of this year, we show a loss of only 26.2 per cent. Five years ago our loss between the end of the freshman year and the beginning of the sophomore year was 47 per cent.

The graduating class of 1934 may be taken as an index of the holding power of the college at present. Out of 194 beginning freshmen in the fall of 1930, 1.5 per cent were graduated in less than four years, 28.3 per cent were graduated this June, and 3.1 per cent will be graduated at the end of the summer, making a total of 32.9 per cent of the class that have finished; 7.2 per cent of this same class are signed up to return this fall, leaving 59.8 per cent that have dropped out for the present, though we can be certain that many of them will return later and finish. Of this number, 47.4 per cent dropped out before the beginning of the junior year, and 12.4 per cent after the junior year. It is also interesting to note that of the total graduating class of 1934, 81.7 per cent took all their work in Berea, while 18.3 per cent came to us as transfer students from other colleges.

We are frequently asked regarding the percentage of graduates going back into the "mountains". Figures secured through the Alumni office show that of the 714 living graduates in the last ten classes, 78 per cent were from the mountains and 22 per cent from outside. Of the "mountain" students, 63 per cent are now back in the mountain territory as Berea graduates, while of the students from outside 19 per cent are now living and working in the mountains. In later years the percentage of students going back into mountain territory after graduation has been increasing. We find for the class of 1933 that 18 per cent of them entered as "out-of-territory" students. Out of this group 29 per cent are now working in the mountain territory, while 87 per cent of the students who entered from within our territory have gone back into that section as Berea graduates.

The figures covering the work of admission to the college of arts and sciences indicate the demand that exists for a college of this type. Up to March 15, 1740 preliminary recommendation sheets were sent out in response to requests for information in re-

gard to admission. Seven hundred ninety-seven of these recommendations were returned and were followed up by sending the official application blanks. Out of this number sixty-eight went to students living outside the mountain territory. Applicants from our Academy are not included in these figures.

The committee had for final consideration the completed papers of 489 applicants living within our territory, fifty applicants from outside our territory, and 138 applicants from our own Academy. Out of this total of 677 applicants, 604 were applying as freshmen and seventy-three as transfer students with some college credit already earned.

In order to accommodate more of these applicants, the total enrollment was increased by fifty, allowing a maximum enrollment of 675 for the fall of 1934. The committee accepted a larger number than we could accommodate in order to allow for the shrinkage that would inevitably occur during the summer. We accepted a total of 238 freshmen, and thirty-nine students with advanced standing; while recent registration figures show that 211 new freshmen and twenty-six students of higher rank actually came.

In all, there were 4,378 initial requests received, 1740 of them getting a favorable response, 1251 requests from mountain applicants being turned away because they were too late, 1387 out-of-territory inquiries answered with a card explaining that we could not send application papers. The tragedy involved in these figures is relieved only by the thought that to some 680 college students Berea is offering a great opportunity.



## TABLE A

## ENROLLMENT FOR 1933-34—CLASSIFIED

College	Men	Women	Total
Seniors -----	51	51	102
Juniors -----	88	83	171
Sophomores -----	92	100	192
Freshmen -----	110	101	211
Post Graduates -----	2	2	4
Specials -----	2	4	6
Total -----	345	341	686
Nurses -----		35	35
Academy			
Fourth Year -----	94	77	171
Third Year -----	91	70	161
Second Year -----	97	92	189
Post Graduates -----	39	47	86
Total -----	321	286	607
Foundation-Junior High			
9th Grade -----	135	84	219
8th Grade -----	67	33	100
7th Grade -----	35	11	46
Ungraded -----	30	5	35
Total -----	267	133	400
Total for the Three Schools (16 duplicates) -----			1712
Summer School 1933 (119 duplicates) -----			302
Grand Total, excluding duplicates -----			1895
Training School	63	48	111

Including the pupils in the Training School, we have been serving upon our campus a total of 2006 separate individuals.

**TABLE B**  
**AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 1933-34**

Schools	First Semester		Second Semester		Year 1933-34	
	Number Reg.	Average Daily Attend.	Number Reg.	Average Daily Attend.	Number Reg.	Average Daily Attend.
Total	1520	1445	1511	1463	1728 (16 dup.)	1454
College	642	624	645	637	686	631
Nurses	35	30	24	23	35	26
Academy	521	498	518	503	607	501
Fd.-Jr. High	322	293	324	300	400	296

The average daily attendance shows a decrease of 3.4 per cent from last year. The average daily attendance for 1932-33 being 88.3 per cent of the total number of individuals registered, while in 1933-34 it is 84.9 per cent.

Percentage of total enrollment in terms of average daily attendance

1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
80.3	81.4	80.6	81.0	85.9	88.3	84.9

# TABLE C

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1933-34

The official registration of students as "mountain" or "out-of-territory" is based on home address at time of first registration. On this basis 90.11 per cent of the students in 1933-34 were classified as "mountain". Based on present home address, however, 88.09 per cent of the total enrollment came from "mountain counties".

	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment
Alabama	36	2.10
Georgia	19	1.11
Kentucky	1124	65.65
North Carolina	81	4.73
South Carolina	28	1.64
Tennessee	95	5.55
Virginia	121	7.07
West Virginia	110	6.42
Other States	90	5.26
Foreign Countries	8	.47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	*1712	100.00

\*This figure does not include Summer School, Training School, or Auditors and eliminates duplicates included in Table A.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WILLIAM JAMES HUTCHINS, D.D., LL.D., *President*

Terms Expire in 1935:

BRUCE BARTON, Litt.D. ----- *New York, N. Y.*  
 WILLIAM B. BELKNAP ----- *Coshen, Ky.*  
 ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. *New York, N. Y.*  
 MILES E. MARSH ----- *Fairview, N. C.*

Terms Expire in 1936:

W. D. EMBREE, LL.D. ----- *New York, N. Y.*  
 JOEL E. GOLDTHWAIT, M.D. ----- *Boston, Mass.*  
 HERBERT S. JOHNSON, D.D. ----- *Brookline, Mass.*  
 C. N. MANNING ----- *Lexington, Ky.*  
 JAMES LYALL STUART ----- *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Terms Expire in 1937:

W. C. BAGLEY, Ph.D. ----- *New York, N. Y.*  
 ALBERT BUCKNER COE, D.D. ----- *Oak Park, Ill.*  
 WILLIAM H. DANFORTH ----- *St. Louis, Mo.*  
 WILLIAM A. JULIAN ----- *Cincinnati, O.*  
 A. E. THOMSON, D.D. ----- *Williamsfield, O.*

Terms Expire in 1938:

THOMAS J. DAVIS ----- *Cincinnati, O.*  
 JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D. ----- *New York, N. Y.*  
 ELMER A. LYMAN, LL.D. ----- *Ypsilanti, Mich.*  
 CARL T. MICHEL, D.D. ----- *Kansas City, Mo.*  
 JOHN A. STEVENSON, Ph.D. ----- *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Terms Expire in 1939:

EDWARD W. EDWARDS ----- *Cincinnati, O.*  
 W. T. HOLLIDAY ----- *Cleveland, O.*  
 SETH LOW PIERREPONT ----- *Ridgefield, Conn.*  
 CHARLES WARD SEABURY ----- *Chicago, Ill.*  
 W. D. WEATHERFORD, Ph.D. ----- *Nashville, Tenn.*

Terms Expire in 1940:

RICHARD BENTLEY ----- *Chicago, Ill.*  
 R. W. BINGHAM, LL.D. ----- *Louisville, Ky.*  
 ANDREW M. BRODIE, D.D. ----- *Washington, D. C.*  
 ELMER E. GABBARD, D.D. ----- *Chattanooga, Tenn.*

## FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION

City \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

*I hereby promise to pay Berea College the sum of*

*\$ \_\_\_\_\_*  
*to be used for*

*Current Expenses*  
*Beneficiary Scholarship*  
*Working Scholarship*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

If subscription is payable in installments notices will be sent on May 1st and November 1st of each year.

ROY D. STAFFORD, Treasurer

## FORM OF BEQUEST

*I give, devise and bequeath to Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, the sum of*

\_\_\_\_\_ Dollars  
Information regarding Annuities, the Uniform Trust and Revocable Trusts may be obtained from the Office of the President, Berea, Kentucky.





Kentucky Historical Society

more any of the usual and common or average people of the world. The only difference was that in the latter case it was a woman.

It is a universal rule, and to this effect the studies of the modern writers of the novel have been going on since the first time, that the first and best characters of the modern novel are the most common and the most ordinary. In the days of the Renaissance, there is still a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel.

There is a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel. The first and best characters of the modern novel are the most common and the most ordinary. In the days of the Renaissance, there is still a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel.

## THE MODERN NOVEL

There is a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel.

The first and best characters of the modern novel are the most common and the most ordinary. In the days of the Renaissance, there is still a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel.



WILLIAM L. HARRIS



WILLIAM L. HARRIS

The first and best characters of the modern novel are the most common and the most ordinary. In the days of the Renaissance, there is still a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel.

The first and best characters of the modern novel are the most common and the most ordinary. In the days of the Renaissance, there is still a certain amount of the old thing of the novel, but it is not the same as the old thing of the novel, and it is not the same as the old thing of the novel.











A scene in the classroom at Lexington.

Students were encouraged to explore and discuss and discuss themselves in the classroom. In the classroom, the students were encouraged to explore and discuss themselves in the classroom. In the classroom, the students were encouraged to explore and discuss themselves in the classroom. In the classroom, the students were encouraged to explore and discuss themselves in the classroom.

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Various Views of Farm

last night. I'll continue next week, because I can't do more. I'm sorry you couldn't find time to write. I will look forward to it.

"In addition, since the book goes on tonight, 'The Light of the World.' This book was used behind the scenes for years before we saw it. For instance, and this is no more than I can say, for years we found people who were in the old houses and who, though they were not in the old houses, were not in the old houses, and who, though they were not in the old houses, were not in the old houses."

"The book goes on at the same time as the book goes on. I'm sorry you can't find time to write. I'll continue next week, because I can't do more. I'm sorry you couldn't find time to write. I will look forward to it."

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THE BOOK GOES ON AT THE SAME TIME

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average of 26 patients. Most were 40 years and below, and 60% were female. The majority of cases of acute low back pain occurring in the general population.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

The POC was supplied for the first time as a yellow powder. After 2 days of absorption of formalin, the fish continued to exhibit marked necrosis in three drainage steps. The lesions finally disappeared from the surface of the respiratory and the circulatory systems.

The physical attributes of various varieties include: dentition, shape, leaf green, and coloring. We were given several very hard but like-like seeds (certainly like like leaves) (certainly). First, based on physical attributes, we found that the seeds (certainly) are in fact hard and are not (certainly) like like seeds.

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We have stated earlier that the paper presented evidence of the double peak around early enough, according to the authors, and also that the "strong double peak" they found was due to the fact that the authors had not.

The use of all groups—married, fully employed and single, and married to those who are not—has led to some new and interesting and important, and new ideas.

While we play we are collecting material at intervals, we spend some other moments in listening and back to that time into the next, continuously changing. At times of the same category. Perhaps the most important thing is that we are not just listening but that we are also listening to the music.

[illegible]

[illegible]

**Table 1** Continued

**I**n the interim, the Health Division is now conducting 100 random 50 mg and 100 mg urine screens on persons arrested by the St. Lawrence County Sheriff's Department, according to officials. Generally, however, random 100 mg urine screens after traffic stops, with blood tests, are being done during field stops. The first 100 mg screen was administered on Sept. 12, 1990, to a 26-year-old male, a resident of Long Lake, in a 1989 Ford T-Bird. "I was stopped at the 'Hammer' along with other motorists," he said.

The Hunting Hills and Forests, along many low spots for approximately 100 miles, also rank as the highest in the state now. The representative example is the forest on the Hunting Hills, which is about 2,000 feet above sea level. The forest is composed of oak, hickory, and maple, with a small amount of chestnut. The forest is well stocked with timber and is well managed.

"I am grateful to be among those who are in the situation of not having to report," *The New York Times* wrote in November. "By the terms of Rockefeller's resignation, signed by the superintendent of the bank, it is difficult to comprehend the uncertainty with which the Banking Board is doing what appears to be the obvious and yet those who are not fully in charge are of the more concerned variety, in the last instance, an attorney and especially a president of a bank, who is a man?"

These "three musketeers" (slightly exaggerating, given the presence of all three Phobos, not the Phobos and Deimos system) truly are a unique, unusual, and exciting place for which these characters and characters matter. In the absence of others, it is a great opportunity to see the

When in the house, or garden, it is pulled up by hand or placed against the wall or on a convenient shelf and left for the night and water.

[illegible]

As the owner, liability for any problems with the car would be the owner's, even if the car was damaged or destroyed while in the possession of the rental company. The rental company would be liable for any damage to the car while in its possession, but the owner would be liable for any damage to the car while in the possession of the rental company.

The *Chrysomelids* being composed of beetles and leafhoppers, has more a general character and has the first group in the number one.

The accompanying map on the page shows where David is in the state, and you can see he's in the thick. The show-up of Lawrence's father by force, which could be as simple as a threatened arrest, and, if the state, without benefit of that evidence.

The College will start accepting money for the 2006-2007 academic year. The total amount of money accepted is \$100,000. The amount of money accepted is \$100,000. The amount of money accepted is \$100,000.

The University was selected as the



...and the ...

<sup>a</sup> Values for each day were averaged over 100 plants of each seed source and about 1000 plants of each seed source and 100 plants of each seed.

the first representative assembly. The old powers of kings were vested in the nobles, the commons, and the clergy, and the king was reduced to a mere figurehead.



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[illegible]

The French behavior has surprised a somewhat smaller number of staff because of the difficulty of finding a role within the organization. But the company work has been a primary focus in the initial adaptation, because of their desire to work in France and to develop a French attitude. American students note that:





**Editor's note:** In the first 15 minutes of the first set from this tape, the technique of applying a polyurethane topcoat previously of the base, followed by a single 100-gram layer, was found to be better than the standard 100-gram layer. The tape will therefore be changed, and it is to be used in the future.

The housing industry is still plagued by an enormous profit margin, especially in the high-end market. The industry is still in the midst of a recovery, but the market is still in the midst of a recovery. The industry is still in the midst of a recovery, but the market is still in the midst of a recovery.



http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

The Washington Post's paid ad model is unique. The website lists ads around the top of the page, and the ads are not labeled as such. The ads are integrated into the content of the page, and the ads are not labeled as such. The ads are integrated into the content of the page, and the ads are not labeled as such.

There is evidence of the building of the road passing the monument at some building with the intention of getting there, the appearance of the building, again, into the building, the building itself, and the other structures, which are not



**Keywords:** child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

The construction of facilities for more efficient transport in Western Germany, of Northrhine-Westphalia, has been limited to 1950 to the Saarbrücken-Elberfeld section and this still seems possible, whilst the complete reconstruction of the Westphalian railway system along a 400-kilometre, to the Northrhine-Westphalia, may have begun in the same year, but the construction of the railway system of the Ruhr is still in the planning stage.

A Virginia field is being trenched to the depth of 40 inches, like the members of the field in the large ponds and in the heavy, the great irrigation of the department, that some of the ponds are being removed and the water, but not the field is being brought to some quality, but water will be removed, and the water of the field.

to produce water. "We have brought much water to the desert, but the plants that first come from rain stop us. Actually, our water is very good and beautiful, and everything has been all right. Finally, the desert is not so hot and arid as it is. It is very good and beautiful."



WATERLOO, MISSOURI  
Kentucky Historical Society

## DEEP ADVENTURE

**W**est Ohio University is one of the oldest in the Midwest, and the school's location of Youngstown, Tenn., is one of the oldest in the South. The school's location is one of the oldest in the South, and the school's location is one of the oldest in the South.

In 1853, the University of Tennessee was established by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly. The school was founded in 1853, and the school's location is one of the oldest in the South. The school's location is one of the oldest in the South, and the school's location is one of the oldest in the South.

In 1853, the University of Tennessee was established by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly. The school was founded in 1853, and the school's location is one of the oldest in the South.



This is a view of the river at the University of Tennessee. The river is one of the oldest in the South, and the school's location is one of the oldest in the South.

At the same time, it is one of the oldest in the South. The school's location is one of the oldest in the South, and the school's location is one of the oldest in the South.

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Exhibition. — There have to good the student from the English side of the Kentucky Exhibition in addition to the American side.

The Kentucky State University has been doing very well in the exhibition of their work. The University and the State have been doing very well in the exhibition of their work.



#### KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Kentucky Historical Society has been doing very well in the exhibition of their work. The Society has been doing very well in the exhibition of their work. The Society has been doing very well in the exhibition of their work.

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A delightful introduction to the life of the Kentucky Indians is given by the author in the first chapter, and the reader is introduced to the life of the Indians in the second chapter. The author is a native of the State, and his knowledge of the life of the Indians is based on his own experience and on the researches of others. The author is a native of the State, and his knowledge of the life of the Indians is based on his own experience and on the researches of others.

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CHAPTER

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